

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo, and Lincoln County

VOL. X, NO. 1

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

The Outlook wishes you a very Merry Christmas and may the New Year be one of Peace, Happiness and Prosperity

RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF N. M.

As to Elevation, Climate, Winds and Rain Fall. Four fifths of Stat.'s Surface East of Continental Divide

JUST OUTSIDE OF THE GREAT STORM BELT

(Continued from last week)

The Continental Divide to the west of the center of the state separates the waters entering the Gulf of Mexico and those flowing into the Gulf of California. The region east of the Continental Divide embraces four fifths of the state's surface, has three depressions opening to the south and east occupying the basins of the Rio Grande, the Pecos and the Canadian rivers. East of the Rio Grande the main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the state from Colorado and forms the watershed between the tributaries of the Rio Grande and the Canadian River which rises in these high mountains.

To the east of the Pecos River and south of the Canadian River lies the table land known by old geographers as the Staked Plains or Llano Estacado which are the continuation of the high plains of western Texas and the Panhandle of Oklahoma. These plains are among the most fertile lands in the world. They are deficient, however, in rainfall, which varies annually between fifteen to twenty-five inches. For hundreds of years the great plains have been the hunting ground of the American Indian and later the range of millions of cattle and sheep. It is only in recent years that agriculture has been introduced into this country. Silos have been erected or dug on hundreds of farms and this conservation of food stuffs has made farming and cattle growing a profitable enterprise for the settler.

Rivers of New Mexico are numerous, though most of them are dry during the summer months. The Canadian, the most important tributary of the Arkansas, drains the northeastern section of New Mexico. The area of its basin includes all of Colfax, Mora and Quay counties and the portion of San Miguel and Union counties. After leaving the Taos and Santa Fe ranges the streams in Colfax and Mora counties flow through mesas ideally situated for irrigation and as a result there are many noteworthy irrigating enterprises along the rivers' courses. The Canadian River traverses Colfax county at an average elevation of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. On entering Mora county it strikes an altitude above 4,000 feet. In San Miguel county the altitude is from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. The same elevation is maintained through Quay county, with occasional stretches of 3,000 and 4,000 feet.

The Pecos River rises in the Santa Fe mountain range and traverses San Miguel county in the southwestern part entering Guadalupe county at an average elevation of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, dropping to about 4,000 feet in Chaves county.

The rainfall in eastern New Mexico averages from thirteen to eighteen inches. Most of this falls during the growing months of May, June and July. The greater part of the state is composed of either broken rock layers or stratified rocks of comparatively recent formation, being so porous that the rain sinks into the soil and disappears rapidly. In heavy rainfall the water collects in arroyos, or dry water courses, and flows down them in raging streams. In a few hours they are again dry. The problem instantly presents itself as one storing flood waters for irrigation purposes, now being generally practiced in dry land regions with success.

In general New Mexico soils are referred to as adobe, granite, sandy alluvial, gravelly, limestone, alkali and clayey. The soils are generally coarse and porous, easily acted on by rains and winds. The most striking feature of New Mexico soils is their great productiveness the moment water is applied, in strong dissection to older and longer cultivated soils of the eastern United States which are more or less depleted.

Eastern New Mexico is outside of the great hurricane or storm belt of the west. There are continental storms, but they are less frequent and less severe.

The four seasons are well marked although there are no great extremes of temperature. The mean annual temperature for New Mexico is 54 degrees and the average rainfall is thirteen inches. The average winter temperature is 36 degrees, spring 53, summer 72 degrees and fall 55 degrees. The average humidity of Santa Fe and vicinity is only 46 per cent.

In a climate so mild as New Mexico outdoor life the year round is possible. The pure, invigorating atmosphere and the continuous sunshine has powerful effect on the stamping out of disease germs. Sun strokes are said never to occur in New Mexico. Most of the rainfall comes in July and August, called the "grass growing" season. Pastures suddenly turn green. The hottest weather occurs during June. Fall and early winter climate are delightful and healthful, the temperature being equable. There is then little wind and enough rain to lay the dust. Winters are comparatively mild and snowstorms are infrequent. Snow usually vanishes in a day.—Southwestern Trail.

GIVEN FIFTEEN DAYS

Jose Alvarez and Donacin Romero were brought down from White Oaks last Saturday by Sabino Gonzales and placed in the county jail to serve a fifteen days' sentence which was imposed upon each for stealing ore from the White Oaks Mines Consolidated Co. The trial was held in the Justice court at White Oaks where the men plead guilty and received their sentences. Francisco Rodriguez, the third party connected with the ore stealing, made a successful get-away and so far, no trace of him has been had. The ore was sold to Albino Carrillo, a saloon keeper at White Oaks.

FRISCO NATIVE SONS WIN THE GAME

Work of the Carrizozo Team Was Very Good, but not Equal to the Golden State Professionals

VISITING TEAM WELL DISCIPLINED BASKET BALL FIVE

San Francisco's Native Sons ably demonstrated the fact that they are a well discipline basket ball five, when they met the local team at Real's Hall Saturday night. Only once during the first half did the visitors seem the least bit disconcerted. During this half the Carrizozo boys, in a wonderful rally of goal-shooting, seemed to have the Californians their way. The end of the first half showed the score of 23 to 10 in favor of the visitors. In the second half the clock-work precision of Frisco never failed, but gradually Carrizozo weakened, both offensively and defensively, and the game closed 45 to 12 in favor of the boys from the Golden West.

To fully appreciate the game, and the brilliant work of the home boys, one must have witnessed the game. An enthusiastic crowd applauded our boys at every turn, and no one left the game feeling that the work of the home team was in any degree wanting, except that their own generous show of ability had been overshadowed by team of veterans. It was a brisk but clean game, the number of fouls being negligible. Supt. McCurdy of the local schools officiated as referee, Truman A. Spencer as score-keeper and two time-keepers were also provided from the audience. Entire satisfaction was expressed by the Frisco Manager, Ira Bidwell, with every phase of the work of the officials and the Carrizozo players.

Carrizozo has caught the basket ball enthusiasm, and all future evening games in Real's Hall are assured of liberal and loyal patronage. It is a clean sport, excellent physical culture, and a boy who can play a hard game through has a physique which tells a story of much sacrifice. Make these games an object of your personal interest throughout the winter months and encourage the boys in this commendable way of spending their evenings.

MRS. W. H. SEXTON DIES

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. W. H. Sexton which occurred at the Sexton ranch near Capitan the first of the week. The immediate cause of death was due to pneumonia from which deceased had been suffering for about ten days. She leaves a husband and five children and will be greatly missed, not only by the sorrowing husband and little ones who so much need the tender care of a kind and loving mother, but by all who knew her. Mrs. Sexton lived a beautiful life and God has called her to a well earned rest. Interment was made Tuesday afternoon in the Angus cemetery. The surviving members of the family have the sympathy of everyone in their sad hour of grief. An obituary will likely appear in our next issue.

THE CHECK ARTIST

It was signed by "B. Slack" and they fell for it sure, had it been "E. Z. Mark" he could have got more. But as it was he only cashed four.

The check artist has again invaded Carrizozo and left among our business men a few souvenirs in the way of forged checks. The artist got in his work last Saturday evening just before the merchants closed their places of business and succeeded in getting the cash on four pieces of the worthless paper, at different places, all being cashed within a few minutes of each other. The checks were drawn on the Exchange Bank and ranged in amounts from \$12.50 to \$20.00. The checks were signed by "B. Slack," a party not known in Lincoln County and the art who took the money signed the name of "Tom Clark" also not unknown in this section. The sheriff's office has been busy for the past several days trying to make connections with the forger, but as yet "No I" Tom.

The above is only one of the many similar games that has been perpetrated on the Carrizozo people in the past six weeks.

Only a week or so ago one R. J. Reynolds who had been making Carrizozo his home for the past year, worked the same game as the above party and left town about \$50.00 to this good.

It seems that Carrizozo is getting more than her share of the handiwork of the check artist. How long wilt thou O Lord?

EASTERN STAR INSTALLATION

Comet Chapter No. 29, Order of Eastern Star held its annual installation last Saturday evening, December 18th. The above date was the regular meeting time for the Masons but through their courtesy the Eastern Star was allowed the use of the hall. Following are the officers installed for the ensuing year. Maude L. Binney, Worthy Matron; Dr. T. W. Watson, Worthy Patron; Mary Orr, Associate Matron; S. F. Miller, Secretary; Mollie Miller, Treasurer; Pearl Sterns, Conductress; Maude Kimbell, Associate Conductress; Helen Spence, Chaplain; Naomi Lucas, Ada; Ellen Sale, Ruth; Grace Spence, Esther; Callie Pine, Martha; Allie West, Electa; Myria Wanner, Warden; H. E. Pine Sentinel. After the installation refreshments were served, to which the members of the Masonic order were guests.

RECEIVES FINE PAINTING

Mrs. R. T. Lucas is in receipt of a very fine little painting, the work of a small sister, Rosalind Burke, who lives at Galesburg, Ill., with her parents. This little girl who is only about eleven years of age is the possessor of remarkable talent along these lines, and the gift is really one to be proud of, since it represents so much painstaking and thoughtful endeavor on the part of the child. Mrs. Lucas treasures the picture very highly.

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

The spirit of Christmas should be one of love, charity, sympathy and hospitality. Christmas means the anniversary of the birth of Christ, and only the best impulses of the human heart should characterize the season of rejoicing and giving.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSIVE POLICY

President Reverses his Stand on the First Question, and Affirms it on the Other—Shows Poor Judgment

WILSON HEADS ONE WING OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

(By H. S. Hanner, of White Oaks)

The people of the United States have been behind President Wilson in practically all of his undertakings, since his election.

They did not agree with him when he opposed preparedness for war, and they did not agree with him when he advocated a government-owned merchant marine.

In his message to Congress last week, he reverses his stand on the first question, and affirms it on the other, and it is to be regretted that in the one case the extreme haziness of his plan earns for it mainly the damnation of faint praise, and in the other, his unyielding attitude pays a poor compliment to his business judgment.

The entire nation will regret these things.

It was prepared, if ever, to support him without regard for political opinion but it justly expected more. It is difficult to penetrate beneath the beautifully expressed phrases of the Chief Executive and discover that at the core, they are not what they seem.

One is inclined to sway with the music of his written thoughts and place an implicit confidence in his anticipation of the dawn of high ideals, but an earnest investigation will reveal the insufficiency of purpose behind the vehicle of expression.

In spite of the disappointment, however, neither the nation at large or Congress, will make a mistake in not advancing to the limit the very mild program of defenses the President advocates.

As matters now stand at the capital President Wilson heads one wing of the democratic party, converted, against its will, to a national defensive policy. Mr. Kitchen and his friends head a sufficient number of opposition Democrats to successfully block, were the issue only between Democrats, any plan the President might espouse.

The Republican delegation pledged to preparedness of a stiffer character, holds the balance of power. It will behoove them, beyond doubt, to let their resentment against the President's latterly adoption of their own ideas subside, in the face of greater needs of the nation, and assist him as much as is possible. It is imperative that they do so for this reason. If an attempt is made to put a Republican defensive program in place of the President's, the Wilson Democrats and the anti-defense Democrats alike, will unite against it. If on the other hand, the Republican strength opposes the Wilson plan, he added weight of the Kitchen forces will insure its defeat, and preparedness will be tossed galli-west between the two sides, both of whom claim to be its friend.

It may seem passing strange that admonition is made to Republicans alone to yield their convictions to the need of expediency, but the past record of the Wilson support in Congress has given clear indication of a rule or ruin disposition and it is beyond the realm of the possible to hope that they would ever support a Republican defensive measure when that measure had made the main issue of the session.